

Gallopedia

From Gilani Research Foundation

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Gilani's Gallopedia is a weekly Digest of Opinions in a globalized world - one window on global opinion polling compiled by Gilani Research Foundation

Who are we?

Gilani's Gallopedia is a weekly digest of opinions in a globalized world. It provides a one window access to Global Opinion Polls on a weekly basis. It is produced by a team of researchers led by Dr. Ijaz Shafi Gilani, and is a not for profit public service. It is co-edited by Mohammad Zubair and Sara Salam.

Our name reflects the rapid pace at which global polls are brought to the community of pollsters and other interested readers. Gilani's Gallopedia is not related to any polling agency and makes its selection from any publically available poll based on its relevance to our reader's interests. Over the years it has reported polls conducted by over 350 agencies and institutions.

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[Topic of the week: \(Click for details\)](#)

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THIS WEEK'S REPORT CONSISTS OF **24**
NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **9**
POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN
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Countries are represented in blue; Polling organizations are represented in pink. For reference to source of each poll clicks to detail are provided in the text



Asia Zone

► MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA; WEST ASIA; SOUTH ASIA; NORTH ASIA; EAST ASIA

► SOUTHEAST ASIA

418-1 [Philippines: 67% of Pinoys believe in a "long distance relationship"](#) (Click for details)

(Philippines) Sixty-seven percent of adult Filipinos strongly/somewhat believe, and 21% somewhat/strongly do not believe, in a "long distance relationship", according to the Fourth Quarter 2015 Social Weather Survey, conducted from December 5-8, 2015. (SWS) February 2016

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle



► NORTHEAST ASIA

418-2 [Worry and Stress Rise in China](#) (Click for details)

(China) Feelings of worry and stress are up among Chinese adults; with both climbing in 2015 to the high end of the levels Gallup has measured over the past decade. Twenty-seven percent of Chinese say they worried a lot the previous day, and 40% say they experienced a lot of stress. (Gallup USA)

February 08, 2016

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

4.13 Society » Social Problems



Africa Zone

► WEST AFRICA; EAST AFRICA; CENTRAL AFRICA; SOUTHERN AFRICA

► SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

418-3 [South Africans increasingly discontent with the country's democracy](#) (Click for details)

(South Africa) Less than half of South Africans currently believe that the country is "a full democracy" or "a democracy with minor problems" (48%) or are satisfied with its implementation (47%), according to the most recent Afrobarometer survey. (Afrobarometer)

February 09, 2016

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

1.5 Domestic Politics » National Image/ Trust

418-4 [Immigration remains a challenge for South Africa's government and citizens](#) (Click for details)

(South Africa) New findings from the 2015 Afrobarometer survey suggest there has been little change in South Africans' unwelcoming attitudes toward foreigners. The Rainbow Nation remains divided: Four in 10 citizens (42%) say that "foreigners should not be allowed to live in South Africa because they take jobs and

benefits away from South Africans,” whilst the same proportion disagree. However, half (51%) are in favour of immigration policies that prioritise skilled workers and foreign investors. ([Afrobarometer](#))

February 09, 2016

[4.8 Society](#) » [Immigration/Refugees](#)

418-5 [Majority of South Africans want a workers' party as alternative to ANC](#) ([Click for details](#))

([South Africa](#)) Twenty-one years after the African National Congress came to power in South Africa's transition to democratic institutions and rules, a majority of South Africans would support the creation of a workers' party to contest elections and fight for workers' rights, according to findings of the latest Afrobarometer survey. ([Afrobarometer](#))



February 09, 2016

[1.3 Domestic Politics](#) » [Governance](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics](#) » [Political Parties](#)

Euro Americas Zone

► EAST EUROPE, WEST EUROPE; NORTH AMERICA; LATIN AMERICA & AUSTRALASIA

► EAST EUROPE

418-6 [Attitude of Ukrainians to World Leaders January 2016](#) ([Click for details](#))

([Ukraine](#)) According to a survey conducted by the Sociological Group "Rating", 63% have positive attitude to Alexander Lukashenko, 58% - to Angela Merkel. Also, 51% of respondents have positive attitude to Dalia Grybauskaite, 49% - to Andrzej Duda and Barack Obama. 40% have positive attitude to Francois Hollande, 37% - to Nursultan Nazarbayev. The worst attitude is to Vladimir Putin - only 10% have positive. ([Rating](#))

February 02, 2016

[1.2 Domestic Politics](#) » [Performance Ratings](#)

[1.3 Domestic Politics](#) » [Governance](#)

► WEST EUROPE

418-7 [SNP remains dominant while Brexit could swing Scots behind a second independence referendum 'Yes' vote](#) ([Click for details](#))

([Scotland](#)) As May's Scottish Parliament election looms large, our new poll for STV News suggests that the SNP remains on course for victory with the party still significantly ahead. ([Ipsos Mori](#))

February 10, 2016

[1.1 Domestic Politics](#) » [Elections](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics](#) » [Political Parties](#)

418-8 [Scots split on support for nuclear weapons in Britain](#) ([Click for details](#))

([UK](#)) As the Labour Party continues a review of its policy on nuclear weapons, our new poll for STV News shows that Scots are split on the issue of whether they should be retained or scrapped in Britain. ([Ipsos Mori](#))

February 09, 2016



1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties
3.10 Economy » Energy/Nuclear Issues

418-9 [UK: Support for junior doctors remains strong](#) (Click for details)

(UK) Public support for the second round of the junior doctors' strike is as high as it was for the first strikes in January, new polling from Ipsos MORI has found. The survey of 847 adults in England finds the same proportion (66%) supporting junior doctors striking as for the previous strike in January. (Ipsos Mori)

February 09, 2016

4.11 Society » Health



418-10 [British public reject UN ruling on Julian Assange](#) (Click for details)

(UK) Two thirds of British people reject the decision of the UN that Julian Assange is being arbitrarily detained – and his favourability has continued to decline since 2013. (YouGov)

February 09, 2016

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings
1.7 Domestic Politics >> Legislation
4.9 Society » Justice

418-11 [British press 'most right-wing' in Europe](#) (Click for details)

(UK) British people are the most likely to say their press is right wing out of seven European countries - and the most likely to say the press is too negative about immigration. (YouGov)

February 07, 2016

4.8 Society » Immigration/Refugees

► NORTH AMERICA

418-12 [In U.S., State Tax Burden Linked to Desire to Leave State](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Residents living in states with the highest aggregated state tax burden are the most likely to report they would like to leave their state if they had the opportunity. Connecticut and New Jersey lead in the percentage of residents who would like to leave their state. (Gallup USA)

February 12, 2016

3.9 Economy » Financial systems & Institutions

418-13 [Americans Say Their Spending on Gasoline Moving Back Down](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Americans' reports of changes in their spending in most categories have remained stable in the final quarter of 2015, though spending on gasoline has shown dramatic swings both up and down since June 2014. (Gallup USA)

February 12, 2016

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being
3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection
3.9 Economy » Financial systems & Institutions

418-14 [Anti-Incumbent Mood Toward Congress Still Going Strong](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Barely half of U.S. voters think their own member of Congress deserves reelection, and just 27% say most members deserve another turn. These findings are on par with voters' attitudes in October 2014 and slightly improved from the historically weak levels seen in early 2014 but otherwise are among the weakest for incumbents since



1992. ([Gallup USA](#))

February 12, 2016

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

418-15 [Economy Tops Americans' Minds as Most Important Problem](#) ([Click for details](#))

(USA) Americans in February are slightly more likely to name the economy generally as the "most important problem facing the country" than they have been in the last two months. Seventeen percent of Americans name this issue as the top problem, up from 13% last month and 9% in December. In those months, the government and terrorism were more prominent in Americans' minds, edging out the economy as the No. 1 problem. ([Gallup USA](#))

February 11, 2016

[3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being](#)

[3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection](#)

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)



418-16 [In U.S., a Third See Government Problems as Crises](#) ([Click for details](#))

(USA) Three in 10 Americans say that the failure of the government to solve major challenges facing the country is a "crisis." Similar percentages see two other issues -- party leaders making decisions based on what is in the best interest of their party, and special interests having too much control over the government -- as crises ([Gallup USA](#)).

February 10, 2016

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

[1.5 Domestic Politics » National Image/ Trust](#)

418-17 [Americans Cite Cyber terrorism Among Top Three Threats to U.S.](#) ([Click for details](#))

(USA) As President Barack Obama rolls out a proposal to increase U.S. cyber security funding, Americans view cyber terrorism as a leading threat to U.S. vital interests in the next 10 years. U.S. adults rank cyber terrorism (73%) along with international terrorism (79%) and development of nuclear weapons by Iran (75%) as the highest of a dozen potential threats ([Gallup USA](#)).

February 10, 2016

[2.4 Foreign Affairs & Security » Terrorism/Extremism](#)

[3.11 Economy » Science & Technology](#)



418-18 [State Governor Best Experience for Presidency](#) ([Click for details](#))

(USA) Almost three in four U.S. adults -- 72% -- say that governing a state provides excellent or good preparation for someone to be an effective president. This number is slightly higher than the percentages who say the same about being in the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives (65%) or serving as secretary of state (63%). Smaller majorities believe that serving as a member of the president's Cabinet (56%) or being a business executive (51%) provides this level of preparation. ([Gallup USA](#))

February 08, 2016

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

418-19 [Monitoring Shifts in Presidential Candidates' Images](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Heading into Tuesday's New Hampshire primary voting, the biggest shift we are monitoring in Americans' big-picture look at the candidates comes among Democrats. Bernie Sanders' image is becoming more positive to Democrats across the country by the day, even as Hillary Clinton's sinks. (Gallup USA)

February 08, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties

418-20 [Most Americans Say Government Doesn't Do Enough to Help Middle Class](#) (Click for details)

(USA) At a time when the middle class in the United States is losing ground, most Americans say the federal government provides too little help to this segment of society. And as voters begin casting the first ballots in the 2016 presidential election, neither political party is widely viewed as supportive of the middle class in this country. (Pew Research Center)

February 04, 2016

418-21 [Republicans Prefer Blunt Talk about Islamic Extremism, Democrats Favor Caution](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Most Americans say religion doesn't cause violence, but rather that violent people use religion to justify their actions. (Pew Research Center)

February 03, 2016

2.4 Foreign Affairs & Security » Terrorism/Extremism

2.7 Foreign Affairs & Security » Muslim World

418-22 [15% of American Adults Have Used Online Dating Sites or Mobile Dating Apps](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Usage by 18- to 24-year-olds has increased nearly threefold since 2013, while usage by 55- to 64-year-olds has doubled. (Pew Research Center)

February 11, 2016

4.6 Society » Media/ New Media

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

418-23 [Few Canadians support banning Uber, but most want it regulated the same as taxi industry](#) (Click for details)

(Canada) Taxi drivers in Canada's largest city have called off another round of anti-Uber protests that would have coincided with the NBA's All-Star weekend festivities, but frustration with the ride-hailing service remains, and a new poll – self-commissioned and paid for by the Angus Reid Institute – finds Canadians deeply divided about it (Angus Reid).

February 12, 2016

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

► AUSTRALASIA

418-24 [We're all going on a summer holiday](#) (Click for details)

(Australia) True, Cliff Richard was probably not thinking about Australia when he sang the words above, but as the latest findings from Roy Morgan Research reveal, summer is the peak season for Aussies taking a domestic trip. (Roy Morgan)

February 08, 2016

4.16 Society » Entertainment



Topic of the week:

Republicans Prefer Blunt Talk about Islamic Extremism, Democrats Favor Caution

► This page is devoted to opinions of countries whose polling activity is generally not known very widely or where a recent topical issue requires special attention.

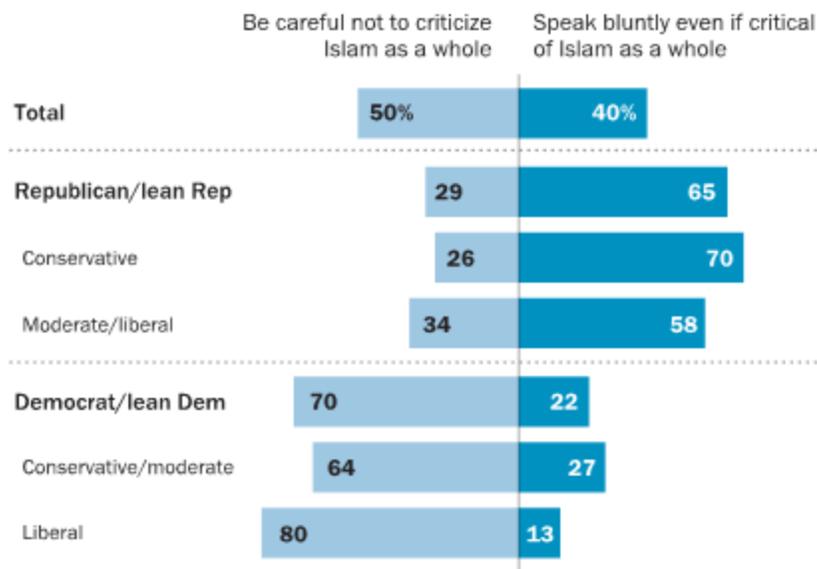
Republicans Prefer Blunt Talk about Islamic Extremism, Democrats Favor Caution

Most Americans say religion doesn't cause violence, but rather that violent people use religion to justify their actions

February 03, 2016

Republicans and Democrats disagree on how the next president should talk about Islamic extremists

% who say next president should ... when talking about Islamic extremists



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Other/don't know responses not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER



Half of Americans say the next president should be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when speaking about Islamic extremists, while four-in-ten want the next president to speak bluntly about Islamic extremists even if the statements are critical of Islam as a whole. A new Pew Research Center survey finds that blunt talk is preferred by two-thirds of Republicans and those who lean toward the Republican Party (65%), while seven-in-ten Democrats and independents who lean Democratic express the opposite



view, saying the next president should speak carefully about Islamic extremism so as not to criticize Islam as a whole.

Half think at least some Muslims in U.S. are anti-American

% who think _____ U.S. Muslims are anti-American

At least some	49
Almost all/most	11
About half	14
Some	24
Just a few/none	42
Don't know	9
	100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The study also shows that many Americans think a substantial segment of the U.S. Muslim population is anti-American. While four-in-ten adults say “just a few” Muslims in the country are anti-American (or that none are), roughly half of the public believes that at least “some” U.S. Muslims are anti-American, including 11% who say “most” or “almost all” U.S. Muslims are anti-American and 14% who think “about half” the U.S. Muslim population is anti-American.

What is the bigger problem about violence in the name of religion?

% who say the bigger problem is that ...

Some violent people use religion to justify actions	68
Teachings of some religions promote violence	22
<i>Which religions' teachings promote violence?</i>	
Islam	14
Other religion	1
Multiple religions/all religions	2
Don't know which religions	4
Neither/both/don't know	<u>10</u>
	100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding. "Multiple/all religions" includes everyone who named more than one religion, including those who named Islam and something else.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The new findings come on the heels of a separate Pew Research Center [survey](#) conducted in December 2015, which found that 46% of Americans think Islam is more likely than other religions to encourage violence and that a similar share (49%) say they are "very concerned" about the rise of Islamic extremism in the U.S.

While many Americans are concerned about Islamic extremism, the new survey shows that most people think the problem with violence committed in the name of religion is *people* rather than with *religion* per se. Indeed, fully two-thirds of Americans say the bigger problem is that some violent people use religion to justify their actions (68%). Only about a fifth (22%) say the bigger problem is that the teachings of some religions promote violence.

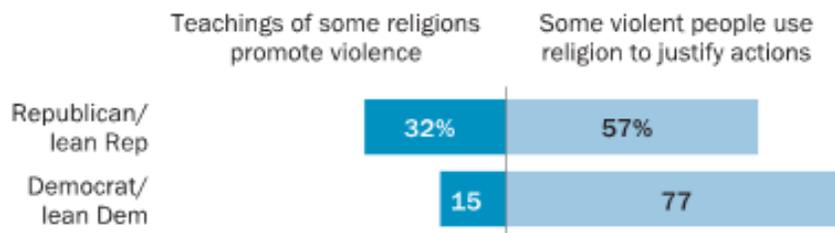
However, when those who say they think religious teachings are the bigger problem are asked to specify *which* religions they think are problematic, Islam is the most common response offered. Among U.S. adults overall, 14% think the main problem with violence committed in the name of religion is that some religious teachings encourage violence and that Islam, in particular, does this.

These are among the key findings of a new Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016, on landlines and cellphones among a national sample of 2,009 adults. [The survey finds that six-in-ten Americans think there is “a lot” of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.](#) And fully three-quarters (76%) think discrimination against Muslims in the U.S. is increasing. Even most of those who do not think there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims nevertheless believe anti-Muslim discrimination is on the rise.

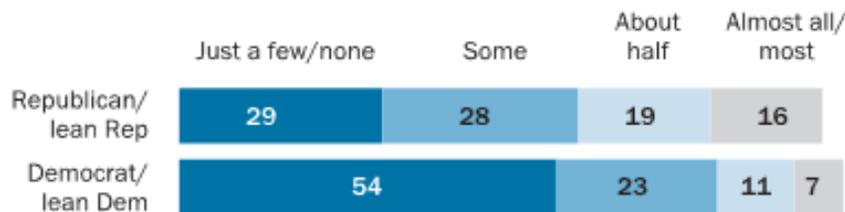
The survey shows a clear partisan component to views about Islam. Whereas more than half of Democrats say “just a few” Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American, most Republicans think anti-Americanism is more widespread. About six-in-ten Republicans and those who lean toward the GOP think at least “some” U.S. Muslims harbor anti-American views, including one-third who think at least half of Muslims are anti-American. Views on this question have become more politically polarized since it was last asked in 2002. At that time, there was little difference in the shares of Republicans and Democrats who said “just a few” Muslims are anti-American.

Republicans more likely than Democrats to say some religions' teachings promote violence

Bigger problem with violence in the name of religion is ...



How many Muslims in the U.S., if any, are anti-American?



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Other/don't know responses not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Today, Republicans are twice as likely as Democrats to say the main problem with violence committed in the name of religion is that some religions espouse violent teachings (though this is the minority view within both parties at 32% and 15%, respectively).

Americans divided over how next president should talk about Islamic extremists

Half want next president to be careful when talking about Islamic extremists

% who say the next president should ... when talking about Islamic extremists

	Be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole	Speak bluntly even if critical of Islam	Other/ don't know
	%	%	%
Total	50	40	10=100
White	46	45	9=100
Black	65	24	10=100
Hispanic	53	34	13=100
18-29	63	31	6=100
30-49	52	38	10=100
50-64	45	45	9=100
65+	41	45	14=100
Postgraduate	65	30	4=100
College graduate	51	44	5=100
Some college	53	39	8=100
HS or less	45	41	14=100
Rep/lean Rep	29	65	6=100
Conservative	26	70	4=100
Mod/liberal	34	58	9=100
Dem/lean Dem	70	22	9=100
Conserv/mod	64	27	9=100
Liberal	80	13	6=100
Protestant	43	47	9=100
White evang.	32	61	7=100
White mainline	42	46	12=100
Black Protestant	62	28	10=100
Catholic	46	43	10=100
Unaffiliated	65	27	9=100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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Half of Americans (50%) say the next president should “be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when speaking about Islamic extremists,” while four-in-ten (40%) say the next president should “speak bluntly about Islamic extremists even if the statements are critical of Islam as a whole.”

Views on how the next president should address Islamic extremism are firmly divided along partisan and ideological lines. Seven-in-ten Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (70%) – including eight-in-ten liberal Democrats (80%) – say the next president should be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole. By contrast, about two-thirds of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (65%) – including seven-in-ten conservative Republicans (70%) – want the next president to speak bluntly about extremism even if it means being critical of Islam.

Among religious groups, most black Protestants (62%) and people without a religious affiliation (65%) say the president should be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when addressing Islamic extremism. By contrast, about six-in-ten white evangelical Protestants (61%) want the next president to speak bluntly when discussing Islamic extremism, even if that means being critical of Islam. Catholics and white mainline Protestants are more evenly divided on this question.

Blacks and adults under age 30 are more likely than whites and older adults to prefer the next president take care not to criticize Islam as a whole. The survey also finds that roughly two-thirds of Americans with a post-graduate degree want the next president to be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when discussing Islamic extremism; fewer Americans with less education share this perspective.

In addition to addressing how the next president should approach Islamic extremism, the survey asked Americans what kind of president several of the leading candidates would make if elected – great, good, average, poor or terrible. (For a complete analysis, see: [“Voters Skeptical That 2016 Candidates Would Make Good Presidents.”](#)) The data show that among Republican voters who want the next president to speak bluntly about Islamic extremism even if it means being critical of Islam (69% of all Republican voters), a solid majority thinks that both Donald Trump (63%) and Ted Cruz (61%) would be good or great presidents. The possibility of Marco Rubio and Ben Carson becoming president also is viewed more positively than negatively by Republican voters who prefer a blunt approach to discussing Islamic extremism. About half say that Carson (47%) or Rubio (46%) would make either a good or great president.

Among Republican voters, most who favor blunt talk about extremists say Trump, Cruz would make ‘good’ or ‘great’ presidents

Among Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters who say the next president should ... when talking about Islamic extremists, % who say each candidate would make a _____ president

	... speak bluntly even if critical of Islam as a whole (69% of Rep/Rep-leaning voters)			... be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole (26% of Rep/Rep-leaning voters)		
	NET Great/good %	Average %	NET Terrible/poor %	NET Great/good %	Average %	NET Terrible/poor %
Donald Trump	63	18	15	41	15	40
Ted Cruz	61	22	12	38	35	15
Ben Carson	47	31	16	37	27	26
Marco Rubio	46	29	18	42	32	17
Chris Christie	32	36	24	33	29	27
Jeb Bush	25	32	40	28	42	25
John Kasich	18	31	28	15	31	17

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Don't know/never heard of responses not shown. Based on Republican/Republican-leaning registered voters.

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Among the much smaller group of GOP voters who would like the next president to be careful not to criticize Islam when discussing extremism – 26% of all GOP voters – about as many say Donald Trump would make a poor or terrible president (40%) as say he would make a good or great one (41%). For Ted Cruz, attitudes among this group of Republican voters are mostly positive (38% good or great) or average (35%).

Views on whether some other Republican candidates (Chris Christie, Jeb Bush and John Kasich) would be successful presidents are for the most part mixed regardless of whether blunt talk or careful speech about Islamic extremism is preferred.

Attitudes on violence committed in the name of religion

When asked their view about violence committed in the name of religion, most Americans (68%) say the bigger problem is that “some violent people use religion to justify their actions.” Only about one-in-five (22%) say the bigger problem is that “the teachings of some religions promote violence.”

The latter group was asked an open ended follow-up question about which religion or religions promote violence. Islam is the most commonly offered answer; 14% of Americans believe Islam, in particular, has teachings that promote violence. Far fewer people name Christianity or another religion (1%). About 2% say that multiple religions (or all religions) encourage violence.

Across major religious groups, half or more say the bigger problem with violence committed in the name of religion is that some violent people use religion to justify their actions; 55% of white evangelical Protestants and fully three-quarters of the religiously unaffiliated (76%) express this view.

Majorities of most partisan and ideological groups say the greater problem with religious violence is people who use religion to justify it. Among conservative Republicans, however, the balance of opinion is more divided. While about half (48%) say the bigger problem is violent people using religion to justify their actions, 39% say some religions have teachings that encourage violence. This latter group includes fully a third of all conservative Republicans who name Islam as a religion with teachings that encourage violence.

The survey also shows that younger people and those with higher levels of educational attainment are more likely than older and less highly educated people to attribute religious violence to individuals who use religion to justify violent acts.

Most say the bigger problem with violence in the name of religion is violent people justifying their actions, rather than that religious teachings promote violence

% who say the bigger problem with violence committed in the name of religion is ...

	... Teachings of some religions promote violence	Which religion/religions have teachings that promote violence?				... Some violent people use religion to justify actions	Other/ don't know
	%	Islam	Another religion	Multiple/all religions	Don't know	%	%
Total	22	14	1	2	4	68	10=100
18-29	16	8	3	1	3	75	9=100
30-49	19	13	1	3	3	72	9=100
50-64	26	17	1	2	5	63	11=100
65+	27	19	*	3	5	60	13=100
Postgrad	16	14	1	1	1	74	10=100
College grad	20	16	0	2	2	71	9=100
Some college	22	15	2	2	3	68	10=100
HS or less	24	13	2	2	6	65	11=100
Republican/lean Rep	32	26	1	2	4	57	12=100
Conservative	39	33	2	1	2	48	13=100
Moderate/liberal	21	13	1	2	5	69	10=100
Democrat/lean Dem	15	7	1	2	4	77	8=100
Conserv/moderate	16	9	1	2	4	76	8=100
Liberal	12	5	1	3	3	81	7=100
Protestant	27	20	1	2	4	62	12=100
White evangelical	32	27	*	1	4	55	13=100
White mainline	25	17	2	2	5	66	9=100
Black Protestant	23	14	1	3	5	67	10=100
Catholic	22	14	1	1	5	70	8=100
Unaffiliated	15	5	3	4	3	76	9=100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. "Multiple/all religions" includes everyone who named more than one religion, including those who named Islam and something else.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Perceptions of anti-Americanism among Muslims in the U.S.

Half say at least some Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American

% who say _____ Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American

	Almost all /most	About half/ some	Few/ none	DK
	%	%	%	%
Total	11	39	42	9=100
18-29	13	33	52	2=100
30-49	10	40	43	7=100
50-64	10	43	39	9=100
65+	11	37	34	18=100
Postgraduate	4	29	62	5=100
College degree	6	36	55	3=100
Some college	12	38	41	9=100
HS or less	13	43	33	11=100
Rep/lean Rep	16	47	29	9=100
Conservative	19	47	25	9=100
Mod/liberal	12	45	36	7=100
Dem/lean Dem	7	34	54	6=100
Conserv/mod	8	41	45	6=100
Liberal	5	23	67	4=100
Protestant	13	44	33	11=100
White evang.	18	46	26	10=100
White mainline	9	41	42	8=100
Black Protestant	6	43	37	13=100
Catholic	11	41	40	8=100
Unaffiliated	7	28	59	7=100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Roughly four-in-ten Americans (42%) say “few,” if any, Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American. About as many say “about half” (14%) or “some” (24%) Muslims in this country are anti-American. And about one-in-ten Americans believe that “most” (6%) or “almost all” (5%) Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American.

Though few Americans say all or most Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American, this view is more common among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (16%) than among Democrats and Democratic leaners (7%). Roughly a fifth of conservative Republicans (19%) express this view, compared with 5% of liberal Democrats.

Conversely, fewer than a third of Republicans and Republican leaners (29%) say that few or none of the Muslims in this country are anti-American, while about half of Democrats (54%) — including 67% of liberal Democrats — say this.

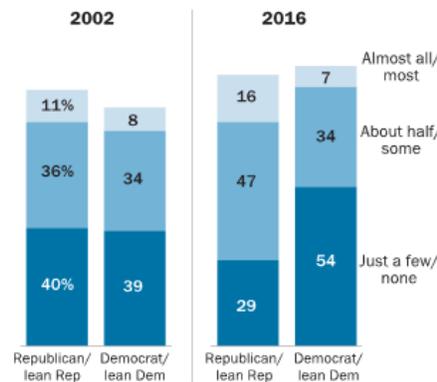
The religiously unaffiliated are more likely than other major religious groups to say that few or none of the Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American (59%). White evangelical Protestants are the least likely to say this (26%).

The belief that few, if any, U.S. Muslims are anti-American also is more common among younger people than among older Americans and among those with high levels of education than among those with less schooling.

Attitudes about anti-American sentiment among U.S. Muslims have changed only modestly for the public overall since the question last was asked in 2002. At that time, 9% of Americans thought “most” or “almost all” Muslims in the U.S. were anti-American (compared with 11% today); 33% thought “about half” or “some” Muslims were anti-American (compared with 39% today); and 39% thought only “a few” Muslims were anti-American (compared with 41% today).

Views about anti-Americanism among U.S. Muslims have grown more partisan

How many Muslims in the U.S., if any, are anti-American?



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Other/don't know responses not shown.

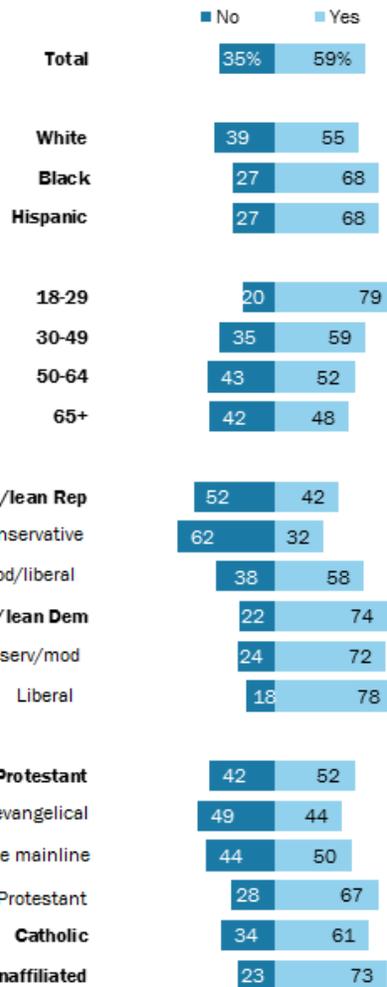
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However, [perceptions about anti-Americanism among U.S. Muslims have become much more partisan since 2002](#). At that time, there was little difference in the shares of Republicans (40%) and Democrats (39%) who said that “just a few” Muslims were anti-American. Today, 54% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say there is little anti-Americanism among U.S. Muslims, while 29% of Republicans and Republican leaners say the same.

Views of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.

Many say U.S. Muslims face 'a lot' of discrimination

In U.S. today, is there a lot of discrimination against Muslims, or not?



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Don't know/refused responses not shown. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

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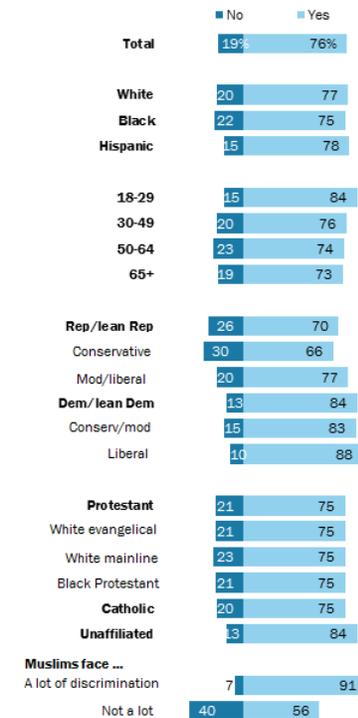
Most Americans (59%) say there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S. today. This view is particularly common among Democrats (74%); far fewer Republicans and Republican leaners say there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims (42%). And among conservative Republicans, only about one-in-three (32%) say this, while nearly two thirds (62%) say there is not a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.

Among religious groups, fewer than half of white evangelicals (44%) say there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S., compared with half of white mainline Protestants (50%) and two-thirds of black Protestants (67%). Six-in-ten Catholics (61%) and roughly three-quarters of religious “nones” (73%) say there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.

Roughly eight-in-ten adults under age 30 (79%) say there is a lot of anti-Muslim discrimination in the U.S.; far fewer older adults say the same. The data also show that blacks and Hispanics are more likely than whites to say Muslims face a lot of discrimination in the U.S. Most Americans (76%) – including majorities of all major partisan and demographic groups – say discrimination against Muslims living in the U.S. is increasing. Even most of those who think there is not a lot of discrimination against Muslims nevertheless think anti-Muslim discrimination is on the rise (56%).

Most say discrimination against U.S. Muslims is on the rise

Is discrimination against Muslims in the U.S. increasing, or not?



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Don't know/refused responses not shown. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

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Familiarity with Muslims

About [half of Americans \(52%\) say they personally know someone who is Muslim](#). This includes 10% who say they know a lot of Muslims, 26% who say they know “some” Muslims and 16% who say they know one or two Muslims.

Half of Americans know someone who is Muslim

Do you personally know anyone who is Muslim, or not?

	Yes, know a Muslim %	How many Muslims do you know?			No, don't know a Muslim %	Don't know/refused %
		A lot %	Some %	One or two %		
Total	52	10	26	16	47	1=100
White	52	6	27	18	47	1=100
Black	64	24	23	15	36	*=100
Hispanic	35	10	18	7	64	1=100
18-29	63	12	29	22	36	1=100
30-49	57	12	30	14	42	1=100
50-64	50	8	25	16	49	1=100
65+	35	5	17	12	64	1=100
Postgraduate	83	13	42	27	16	1=100
College degree	72	15	35	23	26	2=100
Some college	55	9	30	15	44	1=100
HS or less	32	7	15	10	66	1=100
Rep/lean Rep	50	7	26	17	49	1=100
Conservative	48	6	25	17	50	1=100
Mod/liberal	53	8	28	16	46	1=100
Dem/lean Dem	57	11	28	17	43	1=100
Conserv/mod	53	11	26	15	46	*=100
Liberal	63	11	32	20	35	1=100
Protestant	48	9	23	16	51	1=100
White evangelical	43	3	22	18	56	1=100
White mainline	48	7	25	15	52	0=100
Black Protestant	58	21	21	15	42	*=100
Catholic	49	10	25	14	50	1=100
Unaffiliated	59	10	32	16	40	1=100

Note: Asked only of those who are not Muslim.

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results not shown for those who said “don't know” when asked how many Muslims they know.

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Blacks, young people and those with a college degree are more likely than other groups to say they personally know someone who is Muslim. This may be explained, in part, by the demographics of Muslims themselves, who make up about 1% of the U.S. population. Muslims in the U.S. tend to be younger and more highly educated than the U.S. public overall. And about a quarter of U.S. Muslims (23%) identify as black or African American.

Among those who personally know someone who is Muslim, half (51%) say that “just a few” U.S. Muslims are anti-American. By comparison, among those who do not know anyone who is Muslim, 31% think “just a few” U.S. Muslims are anti-American while a larger share (55%) say at least some Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American.

Those who know someone who is Muslim more likely to say few U.S. Muslims are anti-American

How many Muslims in the U.S., if any, are anti-American?	Total %	Know someone who is Muslim	Don't know any Muslims
		%	%
NET at least some	49	44	55
Almost all/most	11	8	14
About half/some	39	37	41
NET Just a few/none	42	51	31
Don't know	9	5	13
	100	100	100

When speaking about Islamic extremists, next president should...

Be careful not to criticize Islam	50	55	45
Be blunt even if critical of Islam	40	38	42
Neither/both equally	4	4	4
Don't know	6	3	10
	100	100	100

Discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.

% saying there is 'a lot'	59	62	57
% saying is rising	76	78	75

Bigger problem w/violence committed in name of religion is...

Violent people use religion to justify actions	68	69	66
Teachings of some religions promote violence	22	21	24
Neither/both equally	7	8	6
Don't know	3	1	4
	100	100	100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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The study also finds differing views on how the next president should speak about Islamic extremists among those who personally know someone who is Muslim and those who do not. More than half of those who say they know a Muslim (55%) would prefer that the next president be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when speaking about Islamic extremists, while 38% favor blunt speech from the next president even if it is critical of Islam. By contrast, those who do not know anyone who is Muslim hold mixed views on how the next president should discuss Islamic extremists. As many favor a careful approach (45%) as say they want the next president to speak bluntly (42%).

On the subject of discrimination, however, majorities of both those who personally know someone who is Muslim (62%) and those who do not (57%) say Muslims face “a lot” of discrimination in the U.S. today. And roughly three-quarters in both groups say discrimination toward Muslims is increasing.

Similarly, people who know a Muslim and those who do not largely agree that the bigger problem with religion committed in the name of violence is that violent people use religion to justify their action, not that some religions have teachings that promote violence.

Source: <http://www.pewforum.org/2016/02/03/republicans-prefer-blunt-talk-about-islamic-extremism-democrats-favor-caution/>

Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2015)

A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 8 year period January 2007 – January 2014

KEY STATISTICS

- 1- Number of Surveys (*a selection on key political and social issues*): \approx 6,805 polls during the period 2007-2014
- 2- Subjects of Interest (*we have made a list of 125 subjects, further grouped into 9 broad categories, namely: **Governance**, **Globalization** (inclusive of global economic issues) **Global Conflicts** (conflict zones), **Global leaders** (USA and Emerging powers), **Global Environment**, **Family**, **Religion**, and **other miscellaneous***)
- 3- Number of **countries** covered by one or more surveys: \approx 178 during the period 2007-2014
- 4- Number **polling organizations** whose polls have been cited: \approx 358 during the period 2007-2014

